

# S&C FY02 ANNUAL REVIEW MEETING

## Wireless Telemetry for Industrial Applications

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# Project Description

## Wireless Replaces and Augments Wired Systems for:

- Rotating and Complex Machinery
- Sealed Compartments
- Geographically Distributed Sites
- Cluttered Work Areas

*Critical Issues Remain: EMI, battery life, legacy interfaces, security, robustness, etc.*

*Solutions Require New Approaches: Spread Spectrum, CDMA, Embedded Intelligence, Smaller Form Factor, power management, etc.*

# Project Objectives/Goal

- **IOF need(s) addressed by this technology**
  - Ubiquitous Sensing to reduce waste and emissions, improve efficiency, improve raw material utilization.
  
- **Objectives**
  - Demonstrate Reliable Wireless Telemetry
  - Integrate legacy sensors
  - Demonstrate new wireless sensor capability
  - Establish bounds on integrity - security and robustness
  
- **Overall goal**
  - Reduce the cost of deploying sensors in IOF facilities.

# Technical Risks/Innovation

- **Technical risks**

- Reducing radio power while maintaining reliable communications in IOF facility harsh environments.

- **Innovation**

- Providing Direct Sequence (eventually hybrid), Spread Spectrum radio with 63-bit (or longer) spreading codes in robust configuration for reliable deployment with minimal operator intervention, no interference, and long battery life.

- **Advancement of state-of-the-art; over competition**

- Most commercial systems use frequency hopping which can interfere with plant electronics or use shorter spreading codes that are less robust. Other systems don't support legacy interfaces while providing a path to more advanced wireless networks. Embedded intelligence reduces bandwidth and power required.

# Task Performance

## Past Technical Milestones

<b>Milestone</b>	<b>Due Date</b>	<b>Completion Date</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Functional Description and Requirements Document</b>	<b>3/30/99</b>	<b>3/30/99</b>	<b>Evolved until 10/99</b>
<b>Architecture Specification</b>	<b>3/30/99</b>	<b>12/30/99</b>	<b>Funding arrived in 10/99</b>
<b>Field Prototype Demo</b>	<b>9/30/00</b>	<b>12/30/00</b>	<b>Funding arrived late</b>
<b>Industry Test bed started</b>	<b>9/30/01</b>	<b>9/30/01</b>	<b>Continue to work with Timken</b>

# Progress Toward Performance Goals

- **Highlighted in 1998 National Research Council Report describing goals for industrial wireless networks:**
  - Eliminating interference (assuring reliable communications);
  - Easing deployment of intelligent wireless sensors;
  - Developing reliable networks (robust architectures);
  - Developing remote power (long lasting and reliable);
  - Developing standardized communication protocols

# Progress Toward Performance Goals

- **Functional Description and Requirements Document**
  - Numerous requests from IEEE 1451 committee and industry for our report on industry requirements
- **Architecture Specification**
  - Numerous requests for details on open, 1451 compliant, architecture for robust wireless telemetry
  - Open for others to duplicate using identical or functionally equivalent hardware and software
- **Commercial Viability - Now serving on IEEE 1451.5 committee for smart sensor, wireless telemetry**
  - proprietary systems being replaced
  - articles in numerous magazines and invited talks
  - ISA instructor and course developer for wireless course

# Progress Toward Performance Goals

## ■ Demonstrations Highlight Performance

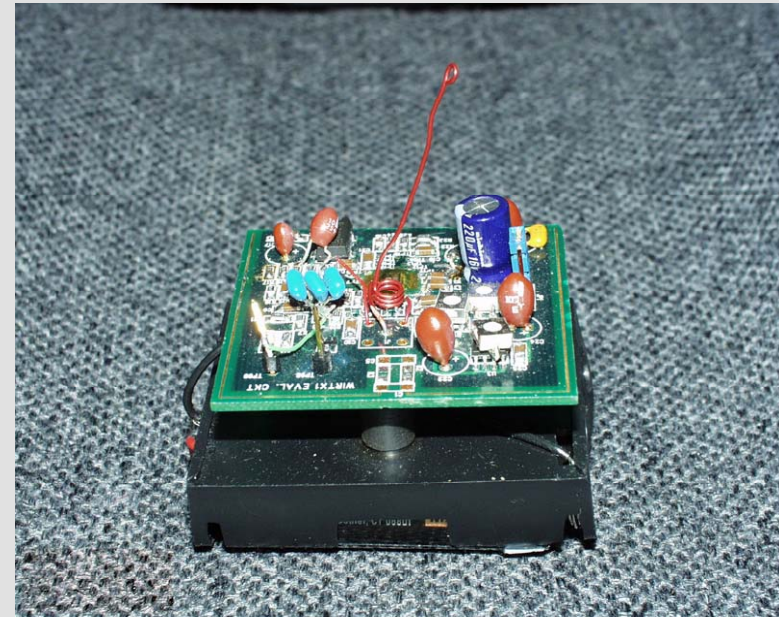
- USS The Sullivans - First Direct Sequence, Spread Spectrum, transmit only temperature sensor - 8/17/1998 - resulted in industrial partner (Aeptec) contract with Navy
- Bowater Paper Mill - Demonstrated bidirectional test bed hardware and software at 1/10,000 RF power density of previous technology that had disrupted operation. 12/27/2000
- Timken - Long-term installation of test bed provides data on failures in low-tech and hi-tech part of the system - 6/2001

*We continue to get requests for test installations at industrial sites.*



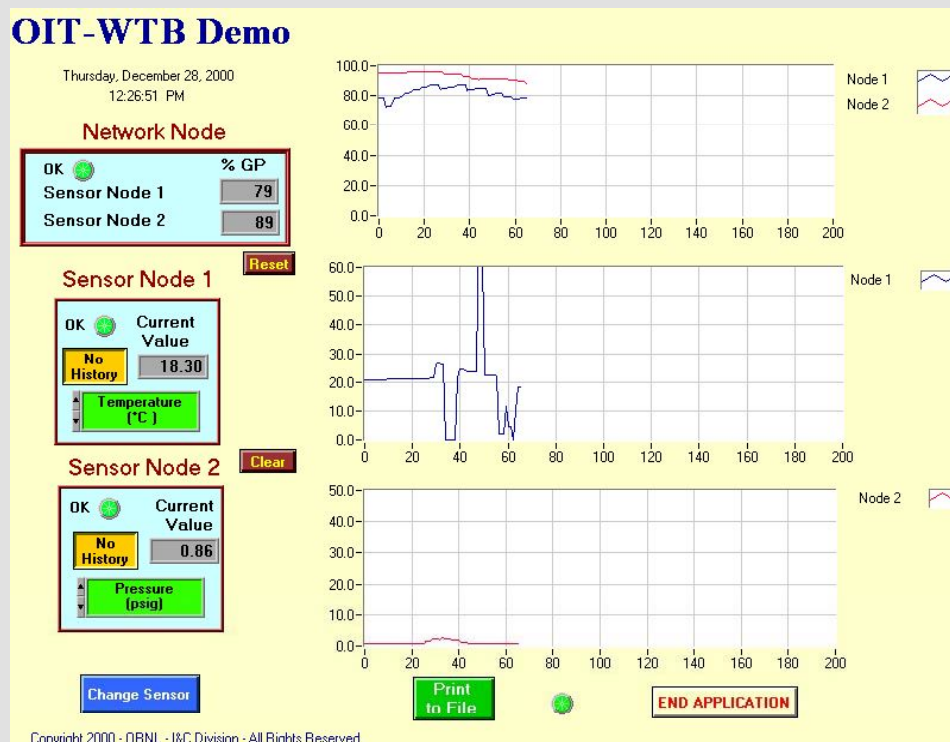
# Progress Toward Performance Goals

- **Demo on USS The Sullivans Showed Potential:**
  - **Highly Reflective - multi-path potential failed to compromise connectivity - recorded temperature over 3 decks as well as control room, engine room, generator room.**
  - **Other interferors - IEEE 802.11b wireless network gave no trouble.**
  - **Throughput tracks Bit-error-rate as expected**



# Progress Toward Performance Goals

- **Bowater Test Showed Bidirectional Capability**
  - 140 foot connectivity with acceptable BER and throughput
  - saw some storage temperature sensitivity from overnight



# Progress Toward Performance Goals

- **Timken Tests Implemented First Repeater Technology**
  - *Bidirectional, small footprint, Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum*
  - *Robust packaging, upgraded firmware*
  - *saw problems with interference from 800-number pager tower*
  - *seeing problems with micro-controller but no more with radio telemetry*

# Long-Term Testing Provides Valuable Information



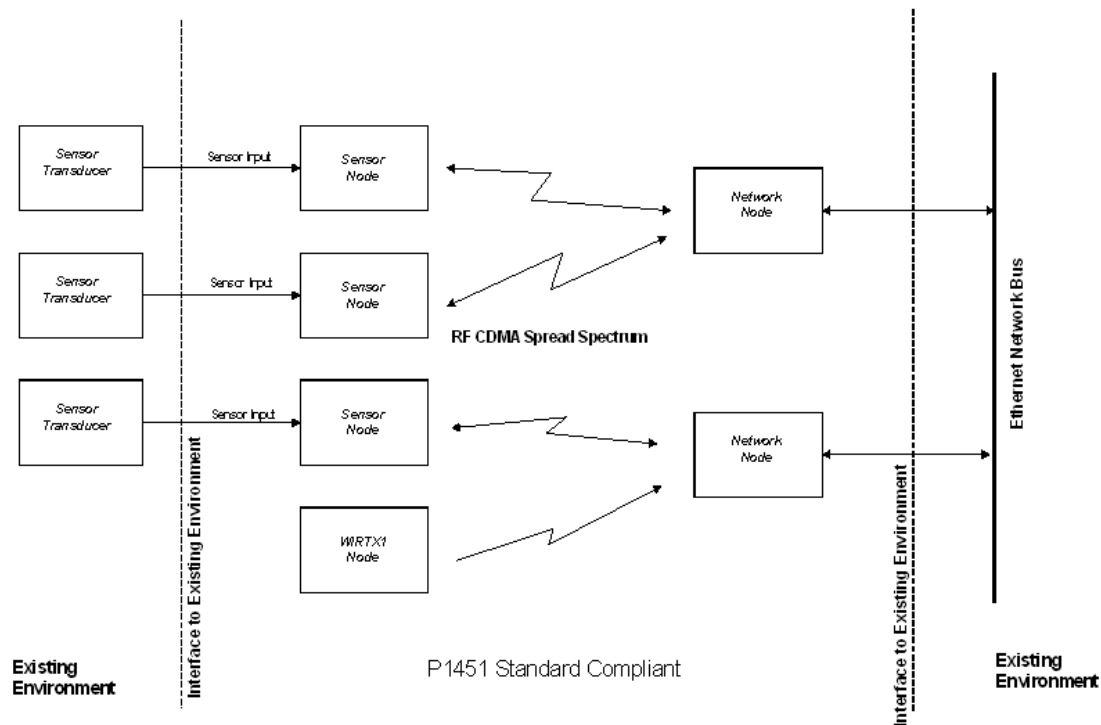
**Outside transmitter**

**Line of Sight  
to LUT Cabin**

# Simple Architecture Supports Legacy Sensors

## DOE/OIT Board Level Wireless Test Bed

Overall System Block Diagram



Roberto Lenarduzzi 04-14-1999

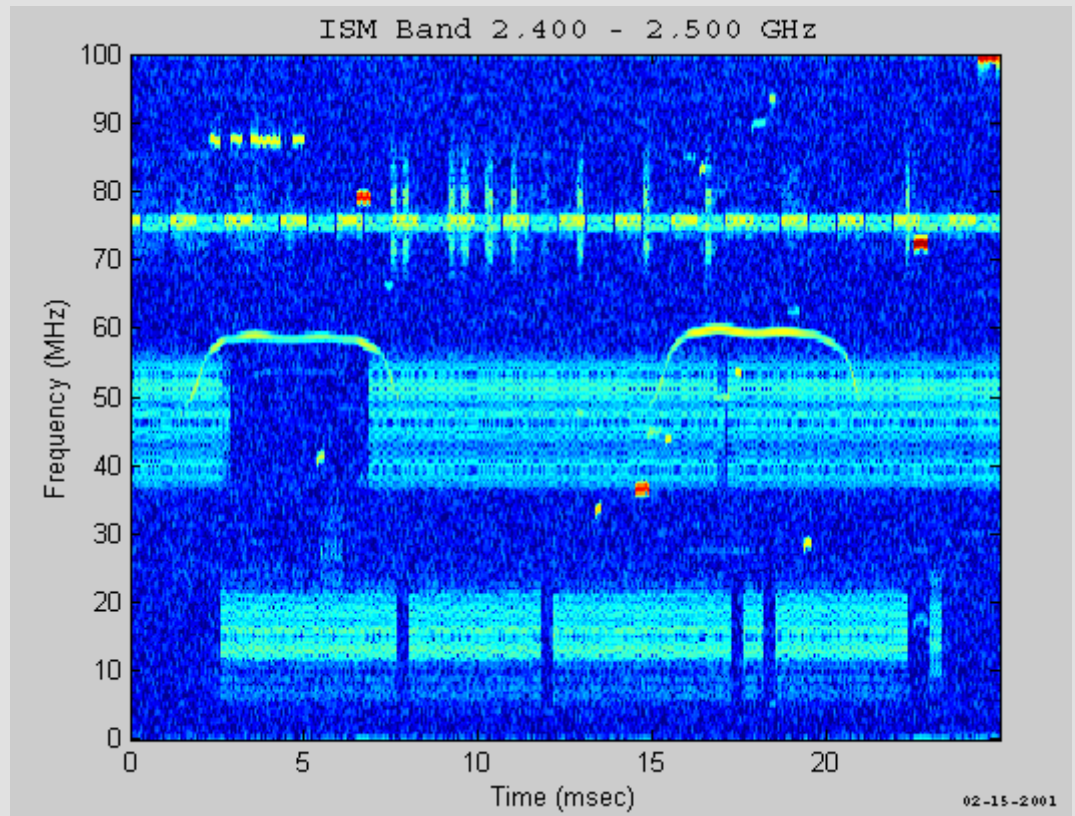
# Current Generation Hardware Designed for Testing





# Who/What is in the ISM band?

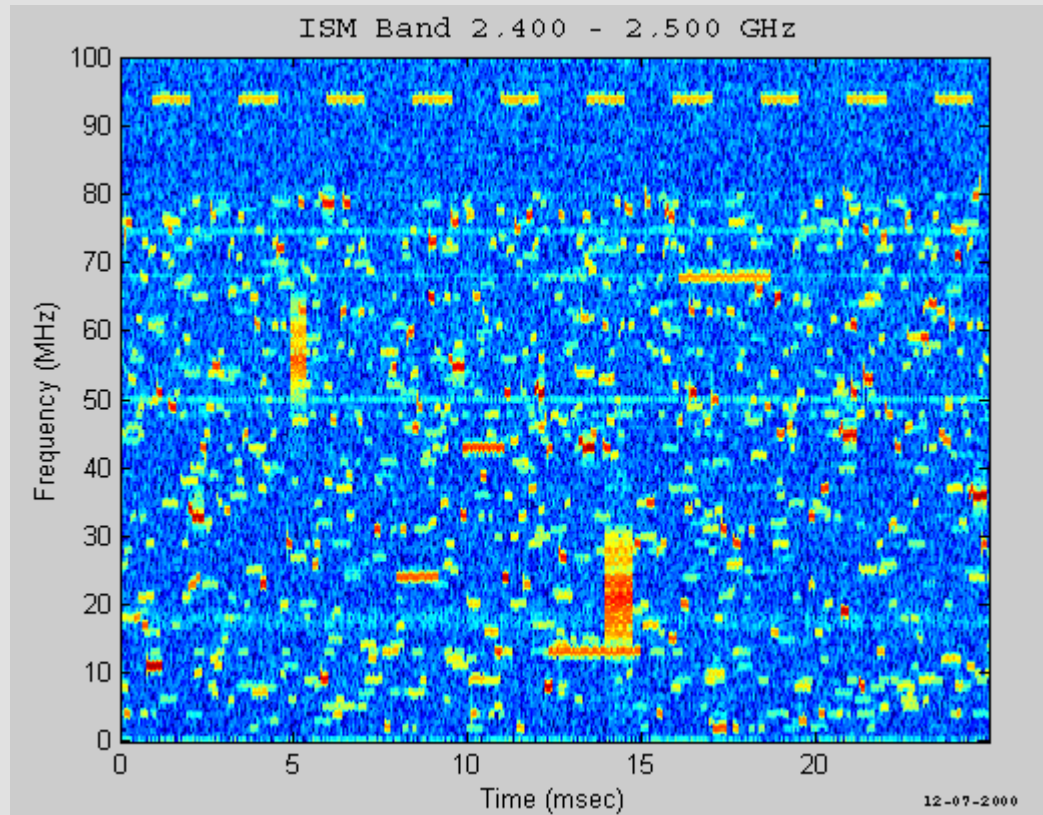
- WLANs
- WPANs<sup>TM</sup>
- Industrial
- Medical
- Scientific



Both IEEE 802.11b and Bluetooth operate in the same 2.4 GHz ISM Band

# What is the WLAN ISM Environment?

- Pico-nets
- Scatter-nets
- Proprietary communication and control
- 802.11b
- 802.11g



Communication of devices within a Personal Operating Space



# Commercialization

- **Proposed plant tests/deployments, and planned use in IOF manufacturing plant(s)**
  - Timken Steel - long term testbed and beneficial use installation
  - Bowater Paper - next generation planned
- **Commercialization path & partners**
  - Graviton - \$M CRADA just ended
  - Tarallax - \$M CRADA just starting
  - Robertshaw - long term relationship
  - Aeptec (3e Technologies, Inc) - long term relationship

*Nine related patents attract interest from commercial sector.*

# Performance Merits

## ■ Improving energy efficiency

- How will energy be saved?
  - Maintenance, performance monitoring - reduce unscheduled downtime which reduces scrap
  - Asset Tracking - reduces energy wasted waiting for material, maintenance
  - Process Improvements - lower cost sensing raises process efficiencies in production, in depth view of process - mining the process - not the data base.
- What are the energy savings (per installed unit and nationwide)?
  - In 1997, the President's advisors on science and technology asserted that wireless sensors could improve efficiency by 10% and reduce emissions by more than 25%.

# Performance Merits

- **Reducing emissions**

- How will emissions be reduced?
  - Process efficiencies - improvements reduce emissions
  - Emission monitoring - early warnings reduce emissions
  - Maintenance - reduces risk of failures
- What are the reduction levels?
  - S&T advisors to the President estimate 25%

# Performance Merits

## ■ Improving product quality

- How will product quality be improved?
  - Process Monitoring and Control - previously unmeasurable (too costly because of motion, distance, clutter, regulations) parameters can now be measured
  - Enabling Technology - provides cheaper, faster, better interfaces for new instrumentation - like LUT at Timken
- How will this improvement be quantified?
  - Yield improvements - identify quality improvements, waste reduction, reduced cost allows more measurements
  - Value-Chain - compare with potentials available

# Performance Merits

- **Improving productivity**

- How will productivity be improved?
  - Process Monitoring and Control - previously unmeasurable or sampled rather than on-line
  - Reduced downtime - improved maintenance, extended operating life
  - Anticipating needs rather than reacting
- How will this improvement be quantified?
  - Life tests, operating costs on instrumented lines, uptime measurements.

# Performance Merits

## ■ Reducing costs

- How will costs be reduced?
  - Wiring costs - as high as \$2000/ft in nuclear power plant and \$200/ft (nominal) in chemical plant.
  - Wiring errors - self identifying sensors reduces wiring errors so connectivity is assured
  - Maintenance costs - \$4T/yr (worldwide) spent on unneeded replacement of components because no viable measure of status, expected life.
- What are the cost savings?
  - Depends on process being instrumented

# Performance Merits

- **Minimizing waste**

- How will waste be minimized?
  - Process Monitoring - reduces waste through improved controls, use as trigger (like LUT) improves equipment life
  - Higher Product Yield - fewer rejects
  - Better Customer Satisfaction - fewer returns
- How will waste minimization be quantified?
  - Equipment life, improved yields

# Path Forward

## Future Technical Milestones

<b>Milestone</b>	<b>Due Date</b>	<b>Completion Date</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Interim Report</b>	<b>9/30/02</b>		
<b>5.8 GHz components tested</b>	<b>9/30/02</b>		<b>New SiGe technology</b>
<b>Timken Test bed provides reliable connectivity, on-line reports</b>	<b>9/30/02</b>		
<b>Sensor Agent Architecture defined, verified</b>	<b>9/30/02</b>		<b>Embedded intelligence</b>



# Path Forward

## ■ Next steps

- SiGe Components Tested - improves bandwidth and reduces interference
- Timken Testbed - remoted, verified
- Sensor Agent - architecture defined and verified - reduces bandwidth, battery requirements, increased knowledge/bit transmitted, and improves reliability
- Hybrid Spread Spectrum - advantages of frequency hopping and direct sequence spread spectrum - patents pending

## ■ Go/no-go consideration(s)

- Timken - robust connectivity demonstration required
- SiGe - move to 5.8GHz important but not necessary - research!